

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

228-CRIAG

2 May 1952

SUBJECT: Intelligence Information - BGFIED

TO: Chief, DYCLUCK
[]

INFO: Chief, DYCLUCK ✓
Washington, D. C.

ATTN: []

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1. Attached is a report of news from within KMWAAHOO and from the KMWAAHOO colony in TPROACH.

2. This information comes from a member of HTNEIGH who has been mentioned in dispatches heretofore as "a most reliable source". Recently [] has had reason to doubt the reliability of this informant. He claimed to be on intimate terms with one person within KMWAAHOO, whom he described as petite, blue eyed, blonde, and beautiful. She turned out to be five feet six inches tall, brown eyed, black haired, and rather unbeautiful.

3. [] will continue to pass this information along because he does not believe the informant fabricates it ([] has seen the letter material from which the information is taken), but his faith is somewhat shaken in this particular individual and he would be reluctant to vouch for the authenticity of any material in which the informant has had a hand in the translations. [] will continue to use this informant, but on a special assignment basis where necessity requires his employment.

APPROVED: []

Chief

Attach: 1 report (s.c.)

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SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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NEWS FROM WITHIN ALBANIA

Besides the decided communists and those who have taken part in crimes, nobody is against the resistance.

Passive resistance carries on, no active resistance has been openly declared, except in rare cases when there was question of saving ones life.

The SIGURIMIT is the most faithful and effective weapon of the regime.

In the villages there are policemen; 4 to 5 people employed by those who have given proofs of faithfulness in the communist brigades. They participate in the Troops of the Defense of the People. They are well payed, well equipped and have automatic German weapons. They control every movement against the regime, the foreigners, the subversive persons, the defeatists of the village, and give them up to the command of the region from which they depend.

Twice a week the officer of the Defense of the Region visits the villages of all the region. He asks a report from the Responsible of the Defense of the People who must refer the different movements. Many times the responsible not to lose the confidence of his superior reports false facts and accuses either a child or some old person. The Inspection Officer then asks for their comparison, but when he sees them, most of the time sends them home after having preached them communist doctrines, and giving them a piece of bread and cheese.

In each sub-prefecture, the central command has a detachment of 20-60 men according the importance of the region. There are two officers: a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant. These men are divided in patrols, each patrol has not less than 6 men. These detachments are pursuit teams and look for traces. In case of emergency they even mobilise the people of the village.

Besides the village police and commands there are also post commands, composed of fifteen men all settled in the former posts. They have all the necessary means, telephone, radio. The stations on important posts have radio transmitters and receivers, specially those on the Greek border. It is said that the communists on both sides, either Albanian or Greek, are in continuous communications.

On account of misery there are many informators. Kids and shepherds are very dangerous.

The patrols move in all the region of the sub-prefecture from which they depend day and night. Most are faithful to the regime and specially to SHEHU. Among the men in the patrols there are many XOXISTS specially the officers and the graduates.

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There is a monthly inspection or every fortnight done by superior officers of the defense of the people in all the regions of Albania. Among them are Hasan TAVA, Mujo BEQIRI, Koco NIKOLLI, and specially Russian officers whose names are unknown called the "russian officer" dressed in German uniforms who speak Albanian fluently.

BARRACKS

In SCUTARI:

They are in "LAGJA e RUSIT te MADH". They can contain up to 5000 men. Actually two infantry battalions live in them, as well as a mule battery.

SCUTARI is the center of the 98th regiment.

The commander of this regiment is: Tahir SULA.

Russian officer: Colonel SUBACHISET.

There are fortresses in MILOT.

In TIRANA:

The barracks are next to "TIRANA e RE". Between the hospital and DAIJI where is the autorepart built by the Italians, there is the second barrack. Both can contain about 8.000 men.

TIRANA is the Center of the I Division and the Center of the Division "SIGURIMI".

The I Division has as commander: Gen. Spiro MOJSIU.

The Russian Organiser is: Col. CAJNOFF.

The Commander of the SIGURIMI Division is Mehmet SHEHU.

The Russian Organiser is: Lt. Gen. KORBATOFF.

In ELIBASAN:

The barracks are the former barracks modernised and are next to the prefecture. There is the center of the 14th Regiment of the I Division, and the center of the campaign artillery composed of one battalion and two heavy artillery companies.

There are fortresses in LEBRAZJD where are two battalions.

The Commander of the 14th Regiment is: Osman MEMA.

In POGRADEC:

The barracks are on the Hill entering from KORCHA, in KODRA e GESHTEJES".

There is a battalion of the V Division whose center is in KORCHA.

The commander of the battalion is: Maj. Kristo NAKO.

In KORCHA:

In the country, on the way to BILISHT, on the left side, as well as the hospital. The military stations have been perfected during the Greek

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partisan war. In this place is the command of GRAMAZ. These barracks can take about 6,000 men. There is the center of the Artillery Regiment of the V Div. There are four Infantry battalions, 3 canon batteries calib. 75/13; there are also 2 battalions of the Artillery Regiment. The Commander of the V Div is: Gen. Petrit DUME. Russian Organiser: Lt. Gen. NEDIMOFF.

In PERMETI

The barracks are in the country next to the river on the street to LESKOVIK. They are small barracks for two battalions. The plain around the barracks are fit for a regiment with tents. The barracks which had been destroyed by the Greek aviation during the Greek-Italian war have been rebuilt. There is a battalion of the 12 Regiment of the VII Division, who has its center in GJINOCATER.

In GJINOCATER

The barracks are in the "DELTA" coming out from Gjinocaster. They have been ameliorated by the partisans Greek. It is the center of VII Division. The offices are in the former Palace of the Prefecture.

GJINOCATER is the center of the Regiment of Artillery of the Division.

The Commander of the division is: Gen. Shefqet PEÇI.

Russian organiser: Lt. Gen. GREGORJEVSKI.

In VALONA

The barracks are in "VJI 1 FTOHTI". The center of the 82 Regiment. In VALONA all the fortifications are in the hands of the Russians, as well as the command of the naval base. The command is between the two quays, in the same building as the Italians. It has been ameliorated by the Russians in 1949.

In BERAT

The barracks are for the soldiers of the regiment of the retroguard, and for the reservists. These barracks are not in good condition. In these barracks were settled the families of the Greek communists, and there are still 120 of them.

BERATI is the center of an Infantry Battalion.

The commander is: Major Jorgo TASHO.

TRANSFER OF THE MINORITY GREGOPHONE POPULATION

From the village	PERDHIKARI	27	families (radius of DELVINA)
" "	KAROQ	18	" " " "
" "	SMINECI	22	" " " "
" "	GRAZHDANI	18	" " " "

From the village	LLUVINA	15 families (radius of LIBOHOVE)
" " "	LLONGO	25 " " "
" " "	KOSHOVICE	18 " " "
" " "	SOTIRE	32 " " "

These families have been transferred in the region of ELBASAN in the collective lands. They have been settled in the moslem villages where there are no churches nor priests.

This transfer has also been done in other villages.

The aim of this transfer is to make disappear the Greek pretends for their claims on the South, in order to make believe this population is not Greek. On the other hand as these elements are progressists they want to approach them from TIRANA.

These measures have been taken according to the "Law of Transfer of the Families" issued in 1952.

NEWS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Albanian schools have been opened in all the places where there are Albanians; in all KOSOVA and MACEDONIA.

Those schools are divided in: elementary, secondary, and normal.

For the scholar year 1952-53, will be inaugurated the Albanian Desk next to the faculty of SHKUP.

Next to the BELGRADE Faculty, there is an Albanian Seminary.